BOLIDAY TOPICS IN BERLIN.

THE CUSTOMARY POLITICAL TRUCE AC-CENTUATED BY FACTIONAL BITTERNESS.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE NO CONCESSIONS

TO OPPONENTS OF THE ARMY BILL-THE

MEASURE EXPECTED TO PASS THE REICHSTAG-SOCIAL AND FINAN-

CIAL MATTERS.

Berlin, Dec. 31 .- The truce in political feuds cus pary during the Christmas recess of the Reichstag observed as usual this senson, and has been ed by the anger that is felt by the political against each other. The official press, howflaunts the no-compromise flag over the Army while the Opposition papers respond, challenging a some the Corresponding to dissolve the Reichstag. Since the "North German Gazette," the official organ, announced at Chancellor von Caprivi would concede nothing opponents of the measure, and that if the sed to grant the funds necessary to nug out the effective force of the army the Government at resert to the righteous practice of three years'

EXCITEMENT AT YON CAPRTYI'S THREAT. The excitement that has been caused by the Chan threat is seen in the unwonted number of pub tings and political reunions held everywhere country. So deep is the interest in these shorters that they present more attractions to the class generally than the New Year restivities, which are consequently put in the break. A STRONG DEMRE FOR COMPROMISE.

Underneath the mutual defiances there is a strong current of desire to effect a compromise. Neither the Centre nor Freisinnige party desires a dissolution of the Reichstag. In dreies it is expected that the Government will sore a crumph, and this expectation does not falter, because it is based on a knowledge of inside facts, AN EDUCATIONAL FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

The Landing will resume its sittings on January 10 The Prussian Ministry baving ventured to adopt the decree of Count von Zedlitz-Trutzschler, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, making religious instruction at the schools obligatory, another fierce oducational fight is inevitable. It was this decree that led to Count von Zedlitz-Trutzschler's resigna that fee to do not not successor, took office under the general belief that the decree had been cancelled would never more be heard of. It is understood hat Emperor William influenced the Ministers to try

LITTLE INTEREST TAKEN IN THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

probably deliver to morrow does not excite anticithat will meet in the palace to morrow will hear His Melesty silude to the attacks that have recently been on the administration of the army, which attacks had their origin in the charges made by Rector Abwardt. The group of generals who attend the reception will expect to hear something in reference condition of the troops. If the Emperor should denounce the criticisms of high officials as unjustifiable libels, certain personages will be gratified.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRE'S.

The Ahlwardt charges, which are now disposed of. are as nothing when compared with the accusations the Liberal press is ready to make if it only dares The Emperor has been warned that there is a ten dency current to attack the army administration, as is evinced in to-day's issue of the "Vorwaerts." the leading organ of the Socialists, and it is expected that ive an explicit caution as to how papers pre suming to assail the reputations of high dignituries shall be dealt with. His Majesty is still sore over the Ahlwardt affair, and is intensely irritated because of the article in the "Vorwaerts." It is reported that the prosecution of that paper is impending. A BRILLIANT SEASON AT COURT.

The court season begins on January 15, with a reception and ball at the palace. From then until Lent almost every day is set for a special function, and the season promises to be the most brilliant one known in the present court.

THE WEDDING OF PRINCESS MARGARET. The wedding of Princess Margaret of Prussia, ; sister of the Emperor, to Prince Frederick of Hesse, son of the late Landgrave of Hesse and the Land-gravine, Anne, Princess of Prussia, will take place nuary 25. The ceremony will be preceded on the thirty-third anniversary of the Emperor's birth. All the "ling guests will attend service in the Boyst chapel, after which a reception and State at the Opera. Tradesmen are rejoicing at the prospect of receiving orders that will last until the of February. The King of Denmark, the Duke and Duchers of Connaught and many other royal personness will attend the wedding. The presence of the Carwitch is uncertain, though it is reported that he has accepted the invitation extended to him.

THE HERREWS' PETETION FOR PROTECTION. The members of the Committee of Berlin Hebrews are irresolute over the proposed petition to the Emperor praying for protection against the Juden The "Volks-Zeitung," a Demogratic paper which is friendly to the Hebrews, disapproves of the Hebrews are sufficient for their protection, and they to not need to ask for special grace. Semiles intend to raise in the Reichstag the question of Herr Loewe's offer to supply a plant for manu

RECTOR AHLWARDT IS TO BECOME AN EDITOR When Reir Ahlwardt leaves prison he will secure control of the Leipsic "Neudentsche Zietung," which will be made a special anti-Semitic organ. quiry into the theft of military documents, which were then at Wesel and used by Herr Ahlwardt in his defence, has ended. The inquiry was fulfle, no trace the persons who purloined the documents being

TO OPPOSE THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. Another coal oil concern, called the Bremen Trading Company, has been formed to fight the German branch of the Standard Oil Company, the rapid ex-pansion of which seems to render it too strong for any

rival to contend against. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA. In view of the reappearance of choicra in Hamburg to Prussian authorities have ordered a strict supervision of all persons suspected of having the disease

In all doubtful cases bacterfological examinations will NEW LOANS TO BE ISSUED.

The issue of the Austrian gold ban in January will be followed by the issue of the German Imperial gold arian long and Berlin municipal loan causes the Bouse operators to look forward to a good time. The Austrian and Hungarian Finance Ministers held a Coverence yesterday with Baron de Albert Rothschild, Director Mauthnew, of the Austrian Credit Bank and other financiers composing the Iran syndicate. It was decided to nostpone the Issue of the Hungarian gold loan and to proceed with the Austrian East. The rate of futerest on both bans was fixed at 4 per cent.

MR. PHELPS'S DINNER TO BARON DE STRUVE William Walter Phelps, the American Minister here Russian ex-Minister to the United States.

AN AMERICAN EMBEZZLER TO BE EXTRADITED Jacob David, the Chicago embezzler who was arthe court there. He will be extradited as soon as the necessary formalities are complied with. Ser-pant Hefter, of the Chicago police, will take him back America.

PAYMENTS TO OFFICIALS FROM THE GUELPH

FUND. Beiln, Dec. 31.—The "Vorwaerts," the Socialist organ, says that a scrutiny of 100 receipts given for payments from the Guelph Fund has disclosed the fact that part of the fund was paid to court officials, generals, judges, journalists and Members of Parliament.

THE DUBLIN OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.

Dublin, Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the manicipal to-day the Lord Mayor, in a shor, address, referred to the explosion that occurred here on Satur-day last. He said he deplored the outrage and deed the perpetentors of it. He expressed the that the explosion would not weaken the desire and justice to Ireland nor cause delay in grant-

ing the country its rights, in view of the fact that seconded by the Lord Mayor-elect, unanimously adopten a resolution condemning the crime, and expressing sympathy with the family of Detective Synnott, who last his life through the explosion. The resolution also declared that the Conneil rejoiced in the fact that no political significance could be attached to he explosion.

New-York

ELECTIVE REPRESENTATION DEMANDED IN

INDIA.
Calcutta, Dec. 31.—The Indian National Congress to-day passed the resolution submitted yesterday, expressing regret that the people of India were not allowed to elect representatives to the Council of the Viceroy. In the course of discussion on the resolution the right of the Indian people to elective representation was strennously advocated by several speakers. The resolution requesting the Government not to deal with the currency question before the public had been enabled to discuss the report of the Herschell Committees on the subject was also adopted, and likewise the resolution demanding the separation of judicial from executive functions in Indian officials.

The Congress strongly condemned the withdrawal

of the grant for higher education, and adopted a resolution denouncing the abolition of trial by jury in some districts of British India.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

London, Dec. 31.-Baroness de Roques, the mother of Mrs. Maybrien, states to day that her daughter's health is improving. The Exchange Telegraph Company also says that Mrs. Maybrick is recovering, adding that the hemorrhages with which she was recently attacked, and which caused the reports that she was in a dying condition, were caused by herself, and not by the rav ages of consumption. According to some of the news-papers here the reported fliness of Mrs. Maybrick was nothing less than an attempt on her part to create public sympathy for herself and to induce Mr. Asquith

"The St. James's Gazette" to-day prints an article on Mrs. Maybrick, and congratulates the public on the non-success of her ingenious attempt to regain her "The Gazette" declares that her illnes was caused by her swallowing a number of needles that she had secreted from time to time. These needles produced an effusion of blood and other symptoms of ining disease, and the report was at once circulated that she was dying from consumption.

ANOTHER CONVICT DIES AT LITTLE ROCK.

SHOCKING SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PENI

TENTIARY-PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO BE ARRESTED.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 31 .- One more death oc curred at the penitentiary yesterday, making a total of fourteen. The convict suffered the most intense The coroner's jury found that he died from "some epidemic disease unknown to the jury." The coroner filed a statement with the Penitentiary Commissioners, in which he stated that the sanitary condition of the place was horrible in the extreme and likely to produce a serious epidemic. The Commis-cioners, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and Private Secretary Piles, representprison and made a personal examination. That a contagious disease in its worst form has taken hold of the inmates admits of no dispute. The poison theory is fast fading away. The man who died yesterday was apparently in perfect health at dinner. St. Louis, Dec. 31.—Information comes from Little

Rock that the unusual mortality in the penitentlary there has caused so much comment that Mayor Fletcher yesterday instructed City Physician Dickin sen to make a therough sanitary examination of the enforcement of sanitary regulations to the full limit. Lime and other disinfectants were taken to the prison Lime and other disinfectants were taken to the prison this morning, and 200 convicts were set at work cleaning the premises. Mayor Fletcher has also directed the arrest of Secretary of State Chism, Attorney-General Atkinson, of the Penitentiary Board; Frison Inspector Carroli S. M. Apperson, who represents the lessees of the penitentiary, and Calvin Pemberton, warden of the prison, on the charge of violating the sanitary ordinances. Mayor Fletcher declares that the epidemic is the culmination of the lease system, and that the responsibility rests with the State. He intends to have every person arrested who has anything to do with the management of the State prison except the Governor.

THE ITALIAN RIFLED THE MAIL POUCH.

CHECKS, ETC., WORTH \$3,000 FOUND ON HIM-HE BURNED THE LETTERS.

Postoffice Inspector Benjamin R. Shopp has learned what became of a missing pouch of mail which started from this city on December 22 over the New-York to the South to persons north of this city. the less of the pouch was discovered. Inspecter shopp learned that Anomio Sperda, employed at Cold Spring. Putnam County, at breaking stone, had been seen to burn a lot of letters. Gistao Madonna, at whose house Sperda Rves, saw him burn the papers in the woods. The inspector went to the spot and found scraps of letters and papers. He arrested Sperda, who had one teners and popers. He arrested Sperda, who had one check for \$1,000 and of other checks, money orders and cash to the value of \$3,000.

The Italian said that he found the pouch beside the railroad track and took out its contents. The bag he threw into the Hudson River. Sperda will be aralized before a United States Commissioner there on Tuesday. The pouch contained no registered mail.

Alfred Carr, formerly a broker at No. 36 Pine-st. who was arrested in Boston on Friday, was committed to the Tombs yesterday in default of \$7,500 ball. There are two indictments against him, which were found September 18, 1889. One charges that he embezzled \$1,000 intrasted to him by Edward W. Wana-maker, of Red Bank, N. J.; the other that he stole \$4,606 86 from John A. Yates, a broker. Carr dis-appeared in the summer of 1889. He was carrying on a broker's business in Kelby-st., Boston, under the name of William H. Albertson.

IT WILL BE A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

This year's reception of the Palestine Commandery, No. 18, which is to be given at Carnegle Music Hall on January 19, will be the most brilliant affair that the commandery has ever had. As usual, an exhi billon drill will be the feature of the evening.
Thirty-six Knights in full uniform will execute some new and difficult evolutions under the direction of Major Wallace Downs. Ample preparations are being made by the committee to secure sufficient accommodations for both the local and the visiting masonic cost military cruests.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31 .- A dispatch to "The Journal" from Sporane Palls, Wash., says that Jules Benevals, a miner from Alaska, has conversed with W. B. Tascotts, the murderer of Mr. Snell, the Chicago millionaire. Talcott is prospecting in Alaska and make no secret of his identity. He has been drinking heavily of late. The story he allows to obtain is that he did not commit the murder, but for a conthat he did not commit the minder, but for a consideration is taking upon his shoulders the blame to sheld the real murderer.

Denver, Dec. 31.—William Sproal, alias Charles Brown, is in the city jail on the charge of vagrancy. The police are greatly interested by the assertion made by J. K. Saunders that he believes Brown to be Tascott, the murderer of Mr. Saul, of Chicago. Mr. Saunders knew Tascott well in Chicago.

PHIVATE INSANE ASYLUMS MUST BE LICENSED. Albany, Dec. 31 .- The Attorney-General has handed down an opinion on the application of the State Com-mission in Lunney to compel the Brunswick Home, a corporation to Amityville, Suffelk County, for the are of idiots, epileptics and persons of unsound mind to procure a license from the commission or 30 out of business. The Attorney General holds that the corporation is violating both the criminal and civil ews of the State; that the jurisdiction of the comlaws of the State; that the purished on the com-mission is complete, and that the home must procure a license or that an action will be begun to restrain it from doing business. The opinion is an important one, as it affects a large number of institutions for persons of unsound mind now conducted without a

THE RUSH TO THE NEW GOLD FIELDS. Salt Lake, Dec. 31 .- The preparations for trips to the San Juan placer country from this place are pro-ceeding rapidly. The excitement here is rising and the rush to the gold fields is increasing in volume day by day. Old-time prospectors and speculators who want to get into the country at the earliest pos-sible moment leave the railroad at Mancos and hire an outfit or buy it outright. A. S. Mills, who has just returned from the diggings, says the placers are just returned from the distinct.

the richest ever discovered in the United States. The San Juan is the northern boundary of the Navajo Reservation, and the siver enters the Colorado about six miles this side of the Arizona line, pay dirt extending for thirty miles up the river.

B. Allman & Co.

Annual Sale of Pinens, Tuesdan, January 30, 1893.

18th otreet, 19th otreet and Sixth Avenue 18th ot. otation Clevated road.

TO REPEL CHOLERA.

SENATOR CHANDLER GIVES HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

HE APPROVES THE PREPARATIONS MADE AT THIS PORT TO KEEP OUT THE

PLAGUE NEXT YEAR. Washington, Dec. 31.-Senator Chandler, chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, has returned from New-York in company with Senator Harris, the chairman of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital and Dr. Hamilton, who established Camp Low last full by direction of the Treasury Departmen They have been making a careful examination of the preparations which have been made in New York to repel the cholera. Senator Chandler today said "We visited the State quarantine, which consists of Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, and heard Dr. Jen kins's plan for keeping out cholers. We also, lu company with Charles G. Wilson, president of the Board of Health, and Dr. Cyrus Edson, Santtary

Superintendent of the Board, examined their prepara tions for isolating cholem cases if the disease should succeed in passing the State and National quarantine defences and get into the city. These were, first, a reception hospital at the foot of Sixteenth-st., East River, where a large new hospital is to be built this winter to accommodate 100 people. That and the Willard Parker Hospital, now on the same spot, will edinarily be used for diphtheria, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases, but in an emergency all will be the first place to which persons stricken wit down the bay and examined the hospital at North Brother Island, where in addition to the main buildings are twelve large wooden pavilions (and more are to be erected) where the typhus fever patients are now These would be used for the reception of ing Governor Eagle, immediatly drove out to the cholera patients if they could not all be treated upon the floating cholera hospital owned by the State Board of Health; but the Board hopes to be able to get along without placing any cases on the land The Board of Health also has Riker's Island, near North Erother Island, which insures ample accou dations for all probable or possible patients. At the latter place tents could be used, a method of treat ment which is in high favor among medical men. The tents are easily warmed in cold weather, and the purity of the air, the easy disinfection and other points commend themselves. All of the preparations are well planned, the buildings and plant are in excellent condition and seem to us to be adequate.

"In addition to the State and city preparations there was Camp Low, established by Dr. Hamilton at Sandy Hook. This is composed of wooden bur-racks hastily erected, but with heating and electric plants and a hospital separated from the barracks. In them 2,000 people could easily be kept in quaran-tine without discomfort. It might be stated at this point that, in connection, with the Hoffman and Swinburne Island stations, Dr. Jenkins contemplates the construction of a floating hospital for the treatment of these who are actually cholera-stricken, so as to carry out the general plan of treating all cases on the water and preventing the disease from obtaining and maintaining a footheid ashora. There is no cause to fear a pollution of the waters of the harbor, for every scientific precaution will be adopted looking to the disinfection of all centagious excreta. With what is to be done in the next menth or two it appears that nothing will remain to be done in the way of preparation to keep out or treat cholera. But after all this I want to say that, nevertheless, with cholera now existing in France and Hamburg, I shall promote the immediate promulgation by the Treasur, Department of sanitary regulations, and arge all State and city authorities to get ready for the cholera. winburne Island stations, Dr. Jenkins contemplates

promote the immediate promulgation by the Treasury Department of smittary regulations, and urge all State and city authorities to get ready for the choicer. I believe that enfety can be found only in the suspension of immigration and the stoppage of steerage transportation. When all possible preparations ether wise have been made, still they should be supplemented by the passage of the suspension act. The two quarantine bills now pending in the Senate and the House will undoubtedly be passed the first week in January, with the suspension bill alongside, and I shall work for the passage of the latter until the 4th of March II necessary.

Senator Harris did not care to express himself about the results of his visit to New-York, "There are no results," he said, "We went to New-York, and my impressions of what I saw there will be incorporated in my report on my till providing for National quarantine in conjunction with State quarantine. I am not in favor of Senator Chandler's bill behalted suspending immigration for one year. If my bill becomes law, then Senator Chandler's bill leading to this country from epidemic disease.

GUESSING AT CLEVELAND'S CABINET. WASHINGTON OPINION PIXED UPON MR. CAR LISLE FOR THE TREASURY.

Washington, Dec. 31 .- Most of the people in Wash ington interested in the gossip relating to Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet have settled down into the bellef that senator Carlisle is to be Secretary of the Treasury by the next Administration. Among the guesses at the other departments is that of ex-Minister Phelps, of Vermont, for Secretary of State, who divides with Don M. Dicklason in the minds of Washington people

he best chance for that portfolio.

Representative Herbert, of Alabama, and Daniel S Lamont are both talked of for the Navy Department. Patrick Collins, of Boston, is talked of for Secretary of War. For the Department of Justice the name most generally mentioned are these of Representative Culbertson, of Texas; Martin F. Morrill, of this city Representative Wilson, of West Virgh.fa, and J. Ran dolph Tucker, of Virginia. Representative Blount, o Georgia, who has served for many years on the Com mittee on Posteffices and Postroads in the House o Representatives, is talked of for the head of the Post Representatives, is talked of for the head of the Postoffice Department, and may get the place if Mr.
Herbert, from the adjeining State, does not get the
Navy Department. It is thought to be more probable
that in the event of the selection of Mr. Herbert, a
Western man like ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohlo, who,
however, savs positively he is not a Cabbnet possibility
will be appointed. For the Interior Department Mr.
Morrison, of Illinois; Mr. Gray, of Indiana, and other
near from the Western States are talked of. The Agricultural Department, it is said, will go to Mr. Hatch,
of Missouri, or to some Democrat from the Northwestern States.

THIRTY ROADS INVOLVED IN THE CHARGES. Washington, Dec. 31.-The complaint of William C Bissell, of San Francisco, against the Atchison, Topela nd Santa Pe and twenty-nine other rallroad companie barging discriminations in freight rates on oil i favor of the ständard CH Company, spoken of in disputch from Chicago, was received by the Interstate Commerce Commission several days ago. The com-plaint has not yet been read by any of the Commisstoners, and they decline to discuss either the complaint or the questions involved in it. It is learned, however, that the alternations in this complaint are not materially different from others which have been filed. It will probably be some months before the case is heard by the Commission.

THE BANK'S DIRECTORS SUED FOR \$375,000. Louisville, Dec. 31.—The failure of the Masonic Say ings Bank eighteen months ago has caused many suits, but the most sensational one was filed last night in the Law and Equity Court. The Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company, assignee of the bank, brings suit against the directors for \$375,000. The plaintiff alleges that the directors were guilty of gross negli-gence in the management of the bank, and to this cause a loss of \$375,000 is attributed.

A BLIZZARD IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Raton, N. M., Dec. 31-Railrend traffic in Southern Colorado and New-Mexico is threatened with block cologado and New-John of show and high winds which began on Wednesday morning and soon increased to a genuine blizzard. The railroads did not, start any freight trains at all yesterday, and all passenger trains were sent out with two cusines each. HISTORIC LANDS SOLD IN NEW-JERSEY.

A REAL ESTATE TRANSFER RECALLS A ROYAL GRANT.

Asbury Park, N. J., Dec. 31 (Special).-The biggest cal estate transfer that has taken place on the New Jersey coast in recent times has just been effected, through the purchase of about 300 acres of the shore front, lying between this place and Elberon, and extending westward to and beyond the tracks of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, over which the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Central Railroads ran

thele trains between New-York and Philadelphia. Within the last ten days Milan Ross, the real estate agent at Asbury Park, has negotiated the sale of the three historic farms of Bloomfield Drummond, ex-Judge Samuel T. Hendrickson and William Hathaway. at Deal Beach, to a syndicate of enpitalists from New-York and Detroit, Mich., represented by T. S. Darling a retired shipbuilder of Detroit, F. W. Woolworth and Carson C. Ecck, of the Woolworth syndicate, with offices at No. 280 Broadway, New York. These farms were originally embraced in one tract of land, and by grant from the Crown of Great Britain to the great preaf grandfather of the present Bloomfield Drummone and with the exception of the two farms lately held by William Hathaway and the estate of ex-Judge Hendrickson had never jas ed out of the possession of the Drammond family until now. The grant from Charles II was made at the time that John Lord Berkley and sir George Carteret acquired "all that tract of land ad-jacent to New-England, and lying and being to the we-tward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the mein sea and part by the Hudson Miver, and bath southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said hav or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of lattiude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson River, which said tract of land is here Cuesarca or New Jersey," thus antedating the owner ship of the East Jersey proprietors. These acres of the choicest land in Monmonth County have a frontage e the sea of 3,000 feet, with a commanding blud and an ocean beach second to none on the Atlantic Coast and

The situation of this property is most picturesque with dense woods, rivulets and miniature takes to be found in the same primitive grandeur as they were left by the savages, and to this day there stands the old Drummond homestead, bearing upon its west chimner the date 1755, indicating when the house was rebuilt seen bullet holes, grim reminders of the skirmish that preceded the battle of Monmouth and made a hereine of Mollie Hicker. These ancient landmarks it is proposed to preserve as relics.

totally free from the possibility of serious encronch-

The price paid for this tract was \$325,000-ove \$1,000 per acre for farm land. A stock company is about forming, and in the course of a few days all the necessary papers in the transaction will have gassed, the major portion of the required cash in this great land deal will be paid over to the late owners, articles of incorporation filed and the work of demolition and mprovement inaugurated early in the coming month, so that by May 1, 1803, the promoters of this new sea side resort, which, by the way, will continue to be known as Deal Beach, will present a new city by the roads, concrete walks, a perfect system of sewerage pure drinking water, and both gas and electric ing, with from twenty-five to thirty elegant cottages

and villas, ready for occurancy next season. In these improvements alone it is contemplated to expend \$100,000, and the work of further improve ments will be vigorously prosecuted until the season of world a verifible garden by the sin. Unlike many of the neighboring summer resorts, this locality is more than a barren sand waste and wilderness. The soil is of the fichest in the county, and vestation of all kinds thrives with bardly an effort by the husband-

There will be no prohibitive restrictions to intend There will be no probability restrictions to intending purchases of cottage or other sites. As a rule cottage sites will not be less than 100 by 150 feet, although some will be larger and a few held or hotel llots only. It is learned that negotialons have atrendy begun for the purchase of two of the most desirable sites, appn which will be erected, by the opening of the senson of 1894, hotels superior in every respect to any on the whole Atlantic coast.

The old hotel, so long known as Hathaways, will remain, with some slight alterations, the desire being to preserve this historic hestelry as a landmark, carrying as it does memories of the early days of Old Monmouth.

The statement that the Central Park Menagerie was already the greatest swannery in the world little premature. It is true that Donald Burns, of No. 115 Roosevelt-st., has bought up all the birds that were owned by John Hoey, of Hollywood, N. J., and which were one of the features of Long Branch.
The pristine days have passed when animal merchants
could deposit their surplus stock in the menageric, have them fed at the public expense, let the public gaze on them free of charge, and when a purchaser appeared, withdraw the beast or bird plump and healthy. The Park Commissioners have dealth, healthy. The Park Commissioners have decided that before the superintendent of the memageric can a cept birds or beasts on exhibition or deposit, the sanction of the Commissioners must be received. With regard to the swans, that permission has not yet been granted, but it is hoped by every one who wants to see one of the largest collection of swens in the world, that it will be greated in a day or two. The "flight" of swans that Mr. Burns has purchased numbers nearly ninety, and is one of the fluest in this country, including whistling swans from Iceland, and the black swan from South Australia. Among the lesser fry in this "flight" of swans are some bearing the individual marks of the noble houses of England,

who have a right to mark their own birds. One of the panthers was taken with fits yesterday and was removed to the animal hospital in the rear

of the elephant house.

A curious sight at the menageric yesterday wa the appearance of the prairie dogs above ground. As a rule they keep themselves hidden in their burrows all through the winter. Their coming to the surface yesterday was said by the keepers to be a sure sign that the cold weather was over, but a Westerner who was present spoke otherwise. He said when a long cold whater was in prospect the dogs would come above on a mild day to add to their whater store, knowing that what they had already underground would not last them through the cold months.

SAN FRANCISCO MAY, HAVE A MEAT WAR. San Francisco, Dec. 31 .- "The Morning Call" says that there is a prospect of a lively meat war in San D. Armour's big stock yards and slaughter-house plant en, who have controlled the San Francisco meat trade for so many years, do not like the idea of com petition and are trying to make the rotall butchers buycott Armour's establishment. Armour's representative here. Thomas Newton, declares that if the boyect is attempted his company will open retail butcher shops all over the city and will seil ment at rates with which other butchers cannot hope to com-

TRIED TO POISON A WHOLE FAMILY.

Omaha, Dec. 31 .- Mrs. Ewing, the second victim of "Joe" Williams, who attempted to polson the whole Ewing family, is dying. The funeral of little Albert williams was held yesterday. At the post-mortem ex-amination it was learned that death resulted from polson, but it will require a chemical analysis to decide what agent was used. Williams's accomplices were the two daughters of Ewing. They admit that Williams had repeatedly told them that he was going to poison the family, and on the morning in question neither of them drank any of the coffee that contained the poison. Williams is still at large.

Stern Brothers

Tuesday, January 3d,

Linen Housekeeping Goods

they have ever helds

comprising only the highest and very best grades from the leading manufacturers.

Values

will be offered that cannot fail to attract the attention of their patrons.

West Twenty-third St.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A CHAT WITH PRESIDENT HARPER.

AIMS OF THE NEW INSTITUTION-AN EDUCA-

TIONAL GIANT FULL GROWN IN A DAY. "The University of Chicago confers no honorary degrees," said President Harper the other day in the course of a conversation with the writer. Simple as the remark is, it is most significant of the young and lusty university, which has now for the fourth time in its brief life of three years been the recipient of John D. Rockefeller's princely genorosity. Any institution so munificen'ly endowed can well afford to be chary of its academic favors, though unfortunately that rule has not always obtained in American colleges. The has not always obtained in American construggling "fresh water" college is not the only offender in this matter.

"Another fact I would like to make prominent,"

added Dr. Harper, "Is a recent resolution of the Board of Trustees that henceforth the seal of the university and all official documents shall bear the words 'The University of Chicago, Founded by John D. Rockefeller.' petnated for all time."

speaking of the founding of the university suggests a few words about its origin. There was a University of Chicago founded in 1857 by the Baptists. But of Chicago tounded in 1835, by the table of control of the control

time there were differences of opinion in regard to it, antil finally in 1886 all differences of opinion in regard to it ceased, for every one acknowledged that it was dead. There was nothing left of it except a memory and a number of alumni, who found them selves academically orphaned.

Then along came John D. Rockefeller in 1886 and proposed that the University of Chengo be resuscitated. Mr. Rockefeller is a devout Eaptist, and it seemed a misfortune to him that this outcome of Eaptist educational endeavor should come to naught. Besides, doubtless, he was impressed with the need of a first-class institution of higher learning in Chicago, a city which is destined to be one of the great cities of the world, and is now, indeed, in the opinion of all good Chicago men. So he said that he would give \$600,000 cloward the resuscitation of the institution, provided the people of Chicago raised \$400,000. The American is aptist Education Society took up this offer, and its energetic secretary, the Rev. Fred T. Gates, alded by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, went to work and raised the reguired sum, with \$15,000 to spare. Thus was born the University of Chicago, its only relation to the old institution being an identity of name and the fact that it has adopted the alumni of the old institution as its own. As might be expected, the university is a Baptist institution to the extent that it has been created by Raptist money and enthusiasm, that a majority of its Board of Trustees are Baptists and that it is Christian in its spirit and work, in a broad though real sense. It repudiates the title of sectarian-induced and all about university ellows, docents and non-induced and all about university ellows, docents and non-induced and sense. It repudiates the title of sectarian-induced and though real sense. It repudiates the title of sectarian-induced and sense in the fact that though the control of t though real sense. It repudiates the title of sectarian-ism, however, and with good reason. It is, in fact, freer from sectarian trammels than some of the older American colleges; and without doubt even an agnostic student could pass through any of its numersus courses without having his irreligious suscep-

It is not necessary here to give a list in detail of he sums given to this favored institution, as it was given in The Tribune of Wednesday. It is sufficient to say that the aggregate of contributions foots up to the grand total of \$7,000,000, of which Mr. Rockefeller has given \$3,600,000. "Are we satisfied with what we have got !" repeated

President Harper, "My dear sir," he continued, haughing, "when we get \$10,000,000, which won't be in the very far distant future, I can assure you, we will feel that we have just reached the first stage of our history. The University of Chicago, like Chicago itself, is always advancing," a remark which the discountry is always navancing, a remark which is also entirely true of the accomplished president of the university. Dr. Harper is not a Chicago man by birth, but he is even more fortunate; he is an Ohio man. He is in the prime of life, being between forty and forty-five years old. He was graduated from Muskingum College, Ohlo, in 1870. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Yale University in 1875. In the same year he became principal of Masonic Col-lege, Macon, Tenn. The next year he became tutor in the preparatory department of Dentson University, and principal of the same in 1879. Almost imme-diately he became professor of Hebrew and cognate languages in the Eaptist Union Theological Seminary. From 1870 to 1886 he was principal of Chau-tauqua College of Liberal Arts, and in 1891 he betauqua College of Liberal Arts, and in 1801 he became principal of the Chautauqua system. In 1886 also he was elected professor of Semitte languages in Yale University; in 1880 he was made Woolsey professor of Biblical literature in Yale, and in 1801 Colby University conferred upon him the degree of D. D., a title not usually given to men outside of the university, but in this age tichly deserved.

This is a record of achievement that might well satisfy any ordinary mah, but Dr. Harper has been active in many other lines than those just indicated. He has done valuable work as Editor of the well-known "Blakestee Outline Indicated Bible Studies"

known "Blakesice Outline Inductive Rible Studies" for Sunday schools. He has been Editor of "The He has, in fact, done much to popularize the study of the Elble by his addresses at Chautauqua, as well as his editorial work, and there are many who will regret that he has been called by the new university from a field of labor and investigation in which he gave promise of achieving such brilliant results. But on the other hand, all who know him believe that ie in the ideal man to be the head of the Chicago University. For while he is as alert, versatile and up to date as any member of the Chicago Board of Trade could desire, he has at the same time drunk deep draughts at the well of scholarship, whose waters provoke a thirst that is never slaked while there is

anything to be learned. Through no fault of the university, its history thus far is almost summed up in the record of its bene-factions and of its buildings, finished or in progress of construction. It was born only three or four years ago, and began its actual academic career only on the 1st of last October. But even so, there is much in the way of promise to record. There are, for instance, 119 professors and instructors now actually on duty, with more to be appointed in the future. There are plenty of colleges, and good colleges, too, that would ook on a roster of 119 students as a high-water mark of success. In order to get these instructors and professors preity much the whole of Europe and North America was drawn upon. There was a time a few months ago when it was not safe for an emi-nent college professor to go out alone for a walk. ome agent of the University of Chicago was almost

the salary, which even professors must think of, until they can live with an astral body. The University of Chicago pays high salaries, thereby setting a noble example to some other institutions of learna noble example to some other institutions of leaf-ing that might be mentioned. Just a few of the greater names may be mentioned. Dr. E. G. Robin-son, ex-president of Brown University, professor of ethics; Dr. Galusha Anderson, professor of homileties; Dr. W. I. Knapp, head professor of romance lan-guages, taken from Yale; Dr. Hermann Edouard von Holst, the great German scholar and historian, head professor of history; Dr. T. C. Camberlin, famous in the world of science, dean in the College of Science; Dr. Charles O. Whitman, head professor of biology; Richard Green Moulton, of Cambridge University, England, University Extension professor of English literature; William Gardner Hale, head professor of Latin, taken from Cornell; and Alice Freeman Palmer, taken from the presidency of Wellesley College, to be professor of history and dean (of women) in the Graduate School and the colleges. space only to name a few more: Albion W. Small, Thomas J. Lawrence, J. Lawrence Laughlin, Albert A. Michelson, A. A. Stagg, Julia E. Bulkley, Marion Tulbot, George Eaur, C. R. Van Hise, John Ulric Nef, R. D. Salisbury, Benjamin S, Terry, Carl G. Lagergren, Martha Foote Crow, George E. Hale, etc. A list of the buildings erected and on the way has niready been given in The Tribune, alt may suffice are finished the university will be housed in a manner worthy of its aims. It occupies a plot of land in the Midway Plaisariee, in Chicago, just op-posite the Exposition grounds. This plot was given

struction, and general regulations. Section 2 decreases the faculties of arts, literature and science. Section 3 tells all about the graduate school, including information about university-fellows, docents and non-resident work. Section 4 gives the courses of instruction in the Graduate School and the University Colleges. Section 5 sketches the various colleges, university and academic, and their organization, and section 6 gives the courses of instruction in the Academic Colleges. It is intended that the university shall ultimately cover every field of thought, investigation and learning, and those who take up. The Quarterly Calendar" will be likely to think that it has pretty nearly done so already. But its far-sighted projectors see still greater things to do in the future that opens so suspiciously before them. Witheat doubt this young glant of learning will be not the least interesting of Chicago's exhibits this year. And in its rapid maturity and success it truly reflects the spirit of the great city after which it is named.

THE ANNUAL PRINT CLOTH STATEMENT.

PALL PIVER'S PRODUCTION IN 1892 WAS 10.045.000 PIECES-LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS. Fall River, Mass., Dec. 21 (Special).—The print cloth market has been quiet during the week, the sales of regulars being light and the demand for odds being weak and indifferent. The production fell off 30,000 pieces, owing to the Christmas holidays; but the deliveries were large, resulting in a slight re-

duction in the stock on hand.

This afternoon the annual cloth statement was issued by Remington & Davol. It shows a total production in this city of 10,045,000 pieces, as against 9.985,000 pieces last year. The stock on hand is 7.000 pieces, as against 90,000 pieces in 1591; 583,000 in 1890; 35,000 in 1889, and 5,000 in 1888. The sales of the year were 10,759,000 pieces, as against 8,838,000 in 1801, and were made up as fellows: Odd goods, 5,547,000 pieces; 60x568, 173,000; 64x64s, 5,039,000. The highest prices were 4 1-16 cents for 64x64s and 35-8 cents for 60x56s; and the lowest, 31-16 cents for 64x64s, and 23-4 cents for 60x56s. There are sold for future delivery at the present time 2,550,000 pleces, as against 1,-375,000 last year. The taxable valuation of mili property has increased \$650,000 during 1892, and will be further increased \$1,700,000 in 1893.

The cloth statement for the last week is as follows: Production, 160,000 pieces; deliveries, 164,000; stock on hand, 7,000; last week's stock, 11,000; sa'es, 43, 000; odds, 35,000; 64x64s, 8,000; spcts, 15,000; futures, 23,000. Sales for weekly deliveries: January, 160,000 pieces; February, 151,000; March, 140,000 o, 000 > April, 56,000; May, 44,000; June, 44,000; July, 8,000; August, 8,000; September, 8,000. The market is quiet and firm, and prices are 41-15 cents for 64x64s, 3 5-8 cents for 60x56s.

A HARD-WON VICTORY FOR LASKER.

Falladelphia, Dec. 31.—In H. G. Volgt, of this city, Herr Lasker, the German chess champion, last night met the most stubborn opponent he has encountered since he has been in America. It was only after six hours and a half of play and eighty-two moves that Mr. Volgt resigned. Lasker played the Sicilian Defence. Philadelphia, Dec. 31.-In H. G. Volgt, of this city,

A BINGHAMTON MAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 31.-James B. Gillespie, one of Binghamton's oldest business men, dropped dead at his desk at 10:30 o'clock this morning, from heart disease. He was about sixty-four years of age. Mr. Gillespie came to this city in 1863 from Syracuse, where he had been City Clerk for several years. He is survived by a widow and a daughter, who live here, and a son, whose home is in New-York.

MAY TAKE PROF. SMITH'S CASE INTO THE COURTS Cincinnati, Dec. 31.-The fruits of the Smith heresy case are beginning to be seen, and the present dications are that the civil courts will be called on to settle the trouble. In the contention over the rosition of Professor Smith in Lane Seminary, the executive committee is for Smith, while the board of sity "bagged" genius, both ripe and budding, finally became a joke with the press, but it was no joke to the other colleges, some of which lost their best men. For as a rule those whom the university called went. There was the prestige of going to a new and great in- them to the institution.